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MID-WEEK

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AN INDIAN LANCER WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE.
India Responded Promptly to England's First Call for Reinforcements, Sending Seventy Thousand Trained Men Into the Field.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

THE WAR SITUATION

Up to and Including November 1, 1914.

THOUGH the eyes of the world are fixed on the great campaign in France and Belgium, and though the Russian campaign is secondary in interest to outsiders, the fighting of the last week in the eastern field is much more interesting, considered as fighting, than that in the west. In France and Belgium the long deadlock continues, each army gaining points here to lose them again, and losing other points there to gain them again. But in Russia there has been presented throughout the week a thing whose definiteness stands out in contrast to the confused and unavailing battle in the west. There has been presented the spectacle of the German army in full retreat from its ill-fated attack on the Russian centre and Warsaw, with the Russian army in pursuit and a vast rearguard action in process.

This fighting has been going on in a wild and wooded country. The Germans are not routed and are endeavoring to find a position from on which they can make a stand. Berlin reports say that their retreat is strategic, and so, in that sense, it doubtless is. In the course of the week fierce battles have been fought, the advantage so far lying with the pursuing Russians.

The German Retreat

THE story of the week before included the German retreat from Warsaw and the beginning of the pursuit; the battles on the retreat set in with the week just closed. On Sunday the Russian reports indicated that the fighting between the advancing Russians and the German rear guard was developing into actions of considerable size. Rawa and two other Polish towns were captured by the Russians at the point of the bayonet, and an engagement of sizeable proportions took place along the roads near Radom, where the Austrian part of the retreating force had received reinforcements and occupied woods in a rolling country, an advantageous position.

By Monday it was evident that the fighting upon the routes leading to Piotrkow and Radom had begun to assume the character of a great battle, along a front of nearly seventy miles. This fighting was going on from Rawa to Nowe Miasto as far as the mouth of the River Ilzama.

The Russians noted the presence of many new recruits among the Germans. On Tuesday they described the fighting around Texow and Rawa as "especially fierce," and said they had captured "portions" of the German positions. Toward Novo Alexandria and Zwolen the Russians claimed a victory "that was essential," and the capture of fifty officers, 2,000 men, several machine guns, and eight cannon. The Germans there were described as in retreat after the battle.

The battle along the whole line ended in a Russian victory, and the meaning

of the word "essential" can be surmised from the announcement of the general victory the following day, Wednesday. Apparently the "essential" victory enabled the pouring forth upon the German-Austrians of the new Russian army mentioned in the Berlin announcement conceding defeat.

The German defeat on the main front was due, Petrograd informs us, to the Russian victory in a four days' battle in the forests south of the Piliza River. The resistance of the Twentieth Corps and the reserve guard corps of the Germans was definitely broken down in a night battle in the forest on Monday. Petrograd describes the result as "of the very greatest importance." Experience has taught us to expect a meaning, to be developed later, in such phrases as "essential" and "of great importance" as used by the Russians. Their language is always chosen with a peculiar moderation, and they nearly always avoid such words as "victory" and "rout."

On the centre the Russians succeeded, after desperate fighting, in establishing a firm foothold on the border of a forest. Successes were also reported at other points.

The German Version

ON Sunday the Germans announced the beginning of an attack on Augustowo. For several days afterward they noted the continuance of this battle, but gave no details.

On Tuesday they claimed the repulse of attacks made by "strong Russian forces" on their positions to the southwest of Warsaw. They admitted that "a new Russian army" had crossed the Vistula north of Ivangorod.

On Wednesday they admitted the defeat claimed by the Russians. It was due, they said, to the advance of fresh Russian forces. Up to that time they had repulsed the Russian attacks; but when the new Russian army advanced from Ivangorod, Warsaw, and Novo Georgievsk they were forced to withdraw. It is evident that we are here witnessing the phenomenon expected and confidently predicted at the beginning of the war—the coming of the time when by sheer weight of numbers, to be drawn from the vast if slowly yielding resources of Russia, opposition would be borne down, something on a large scale of what an Austrian officer was reported as saying of an early experience in the war, "Shooting the Russians down accomplishes nothing; they grow out of the ground."

The Germans say that the Russians did not pursue "at first," so that the Germans made their retreat successfully.

In the Galician field the reports indicate no important results. The Austrians have been claiming successes all the week, but they are not of much moment and are not alleged to be. In East Prussia fierce fighting began along the front in the first days of the week, the Germans

making the attack. The Russian General Staff spoke of the German assaults in the region of Bakalarzewo as "fierce," but said they were repulsed. Fierce they may have been, but the fighting here exercised little influence on the great battle to the south, and toward the close of the week it came to a standstill.

The War in the West

IN the western field the week began, if the German reports are correct, with the retirement of the British fleet from its participation in the land battle. The Germans announced on Monday that the British ships had been forced back on Sunday by artillery fire, which had hit three ships, and that thereafter they had kept out of sight. As we hear no more of them from that time, this is evidently the truth.

The see-saw of advances and retreats between the Germans and Allies continued through the week, with fluctuations even more frequent and violent than before. On Sunday the French admitted that the Germans had succeeded in crossing the Yser between Nieupoort and Dixmude. A violent battle was going on between Nieupoort and the River Lys, and attacks by the Germans west and south of Lille were repulsed.

On Monday they reported a continued German attack, without result, between Nieupoort and Dixmude, and violent and unsuccessful attacks at night on all the front between La Basse and the Somme. The Germans made a similar report, said that the fighting was severe and obstinate, and did not claim success; but they reported the repulse of a French attack on Arras, which the French did not contradict.

Progress between Ypres and Roulers was reported by the French on Tuesday, with spirited fighting between the mouth of the Yser and the region of Lens. The French resumed the offensive in the region to the east of Nancy, between the forest of Bezange and the forest of Parroy, and drove the Germans across the frontier.

The Belgians opened the dikes and brought about an inundation in the lower valley of the River Yser, according to a French bulletin issued Friday, and the Germans, who had crossed the river, had to retreat, with the Belgian and French artillery cannonading them as they went.

The French and British were now attacking to the east and northeast of Ypres, and on Friday the French announced counter-attacks by the Germans, which failed to hold the Allies back. A British bulletin issued the same day contained confirmatory information concerning this. The British, the French announced, reconquered "to a considerable extent" the ground to the north of La Basse which the Germans had taken from them.

Along the entire front from Nieupoort to Arras the Germans began a general offensive movement, according to the French bulletin, on Saturday. The Germans, who had captured Ramscappelle, where driven out of it. The Belgians, in their report, say this recapture was only a partial one.



H. S. H. PRINCE LOUIS ALEXANDER OF BATTENBERG, FIRST SEA LORD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY, WHO HAS BEEN FORCED TO RESIGN OWING TO THE PRESSURE OF PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND

The Eldest Son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, He Was Born May 24, 1854, at Gratz, in Austria, and in 1884 He Married His Cousin, Princess Victoria, a Granddaughter of Queen Victoria. He Became a Naturalized British Subject and Entered the Navy in 1868.

(Photo (C) by Pach Brothers.)



THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY (Wearing the Light Uniform) AND MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF IN CONSULTATION AT THE FRONT.



BELGIAN GUNS IN ACTION DURING THE DEFENSE OF ANTWERP.



ON THE MARCH WITH THE GERMANS IN POLAND.
The Sick Men and Horses are Relegated to the Rear.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



A PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION BY BOY SCOUTS IN THE STREETS OF LONDON.



THOUSANDS ATTEND PUBLIC SERVICE AT MOSCOW TO CELEBRATE THE RUSSIAN VICTORIES IN GALICIA.



INTERIOR OF A RUSSIAN HOSPITAL TRAIN RETURNING FROM THE BATTLEFIELDS OF POLAND.



BRITISH MARINES PREPARING TO DEFEND LIERRE AFTER THE BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER NETHE HAD BEEN BLOWN UP.



THE TOWN OF REVIGNY DESTROYED BY FIRE DURING THE BOMBARDMENT.



THE GERMAN CRUISER "BRESLAU," NOW FLYING THE TURKISH FLAG, IS REPORTED TO BE IN ACTION AGAINST RUSSIA IN THE BLACK SEA

(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



A NOONDAY BIVOUAC OF FRENCH CAVALRY BY A ROADSIDE IN NORTHERN FRANCE

(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



MOTHERHOOD'S CHANT.

Written especially for The New York Times by McLandburgh Wilson.



RENCH or Russian, they matter not,
German or English, as one begot,
We bore them all and we bore them well,
We went for them to the gates of hell,
We are the makers of flesh and bone,
We have one foe, one hate alone—
WAR!

He is known to you all, he has called to you all,
He crouches behind each boundary wall,
He rides on the waves of a crimson flood,
He rides on the tides of our children's blood,
He lies of glory and sacrifice,
Of honor and fame and pomp he lies—
WAR!

Come, let us stand in the Judgment Place
And take an oath for the human race,
An oath our daughters, and theirs, shall take,
An oath no trumpet or drum can shake.
We hate no sinner, we hate the sin,
Not those who lose, not those who win.
We, the makers of flesh and bone,
We have one foe, one hate alone—
WAR!

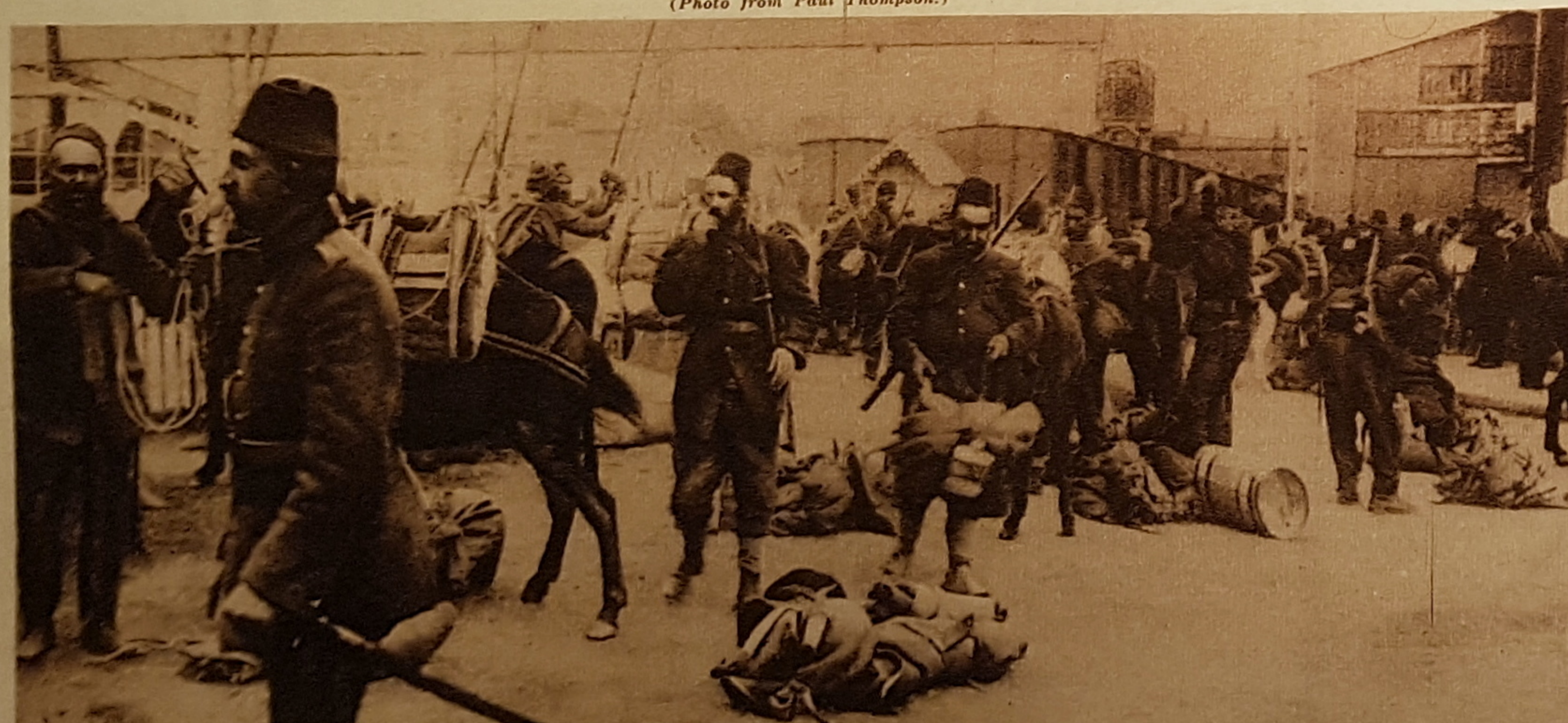
You take the folk of our pain to slay,
That gold nor steel can ever repay.
You shall we hate with a lasting hate.
We will never forego our hate—
Hate of the heart and hate of the womb,
Hate of the cradle and hate of the tomb,
And you shall answer and make reply,
For we are partners of God on high.
What will you say before that Throne
To Us, the makers of flesh and bone,
WAR?



SHIFTING A FRENCH BATTERY BETWEEN MONTDIDIER AND ROYE.
Each Man Carries a Portion of the Mitrailleuse, Which Can Be Assembled in a Few Minutes.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



A TALENTED GERMAN PRIVATE ENTERTAINS HIS WOUNDED COMRADES
IN THE GRUNEWALD R. R. STATION, USED AS A HOSPITAL.
The Man Behind the Piano Wears the Coveted Iron Cross.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



RECRUITS FROM ANATOLIA ARRIVING AT HAIDAR PASHA DURING RECENT MOBILIZATION IN TURKEY.
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



FRENCH ENGINEERS REBUILDING A BRIDGE AT TOURS ON THE
MARNE WHICH WAS DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS.
(Photo (C) by George Grantham Bain.)



Roof of a House in Paris Damaged by a German Aeroplane
Bomb. The Apartment Beneath Was Wrecked.



Germans Patronize a Russian Tea Vender in Poland.
(Photos (C) by International News Service.)



GEN. VON HINDENBURG,
Commanding the Germans in Russian Poland.
His Victories in East Prussia Made Him
the Idol of Germany.



CROWN PRINCE WILHELM,
The Kaiser's Heir, Who Has Been
Commanding German
Forces About
Verdun.



GEN. VON KLUCK,
Who Led the German Right Wing in the "Dash
to Paris." He Still Holds His Position
on the Aisne, but Other Troops
Are on His
Right.



DUKE ALBRECHT OF WÜRTTEMBERG,
Who, After Hard Fighting in France,
Is Now Commanding German
Forces in Belgium.



GEN. VON HEERINGEN,
Who Has Seen Hard Fighting as Commander of the
German Forces in Alsace. He Is a Veteran of
1870, Having Been Wounded at Worth.



GEN. VON BÜLOW.
With von Kluck He Has Borne the Brunt of Some of
the Most Desperate Fighting in the
Western Theatre of War.



GEN. VON DER GOLTZ,
German Governor of Conquered Belgium. He Won Fame as the
Reorganizer of the Turkish Army.



CROWN PRINCE RUPPRECHT OF BAVARIA,
Victor at Saarbürg Over the French in August. His Army Is Now Operating
Between the Somme and the Aisne.



(Copyright, Photographische Gesellschaft, by permission of
the Berlin Photograph Co., New York.)



GEN. VON EMMICH,
Who Led the German Attack on Liege. Persistent Reports of His Death
Have Been Circulated.



GEN. VON HAUSEN,
In Command of the Saxon Troops at the Beginning of the War.
Relieved of His Command Through Illness.



CONTROLLING THE RUSH OF REFUGEES IN FLIGHT FROM OSTEND.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



REFUGEES FLEEING FROM GHENT IN AN OX CART.



GERMANS REPAIRING A RAILROAD TRACK DESTROYED BY THE BELGIANS DURING THE RETREAT FROM ANTWERP.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



GERMAN TROOPS LEAVING FOR RUSSIAN POLAND.
Even the Tenders of the Locomotives Are Crowded with Soldiers.



BRITISH TROOPS EAGERLY SORTING THE MAIL FOR NEWS FROM HOME.
(Photos (C) by International News Service.)



TYPE OF HEAVY FIELD ARTILLERY USED BY THE RUSSIANS IN POLAND.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



A BELGIAN ARTILLERY COLUMN KEEPING IN THE SHADOW OF TREES TO ESCAPE OBSERVATION BY AVIATORS.



RUSSIAN COSSACKS STACK THEIR LANCES IN CAMP AT A CITY ON THE GRANZE RIVER.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



FRENCH INFANTRY IN ACTION BEHIND A NATURAL BREASTWORK, NEAR ANTWERP.

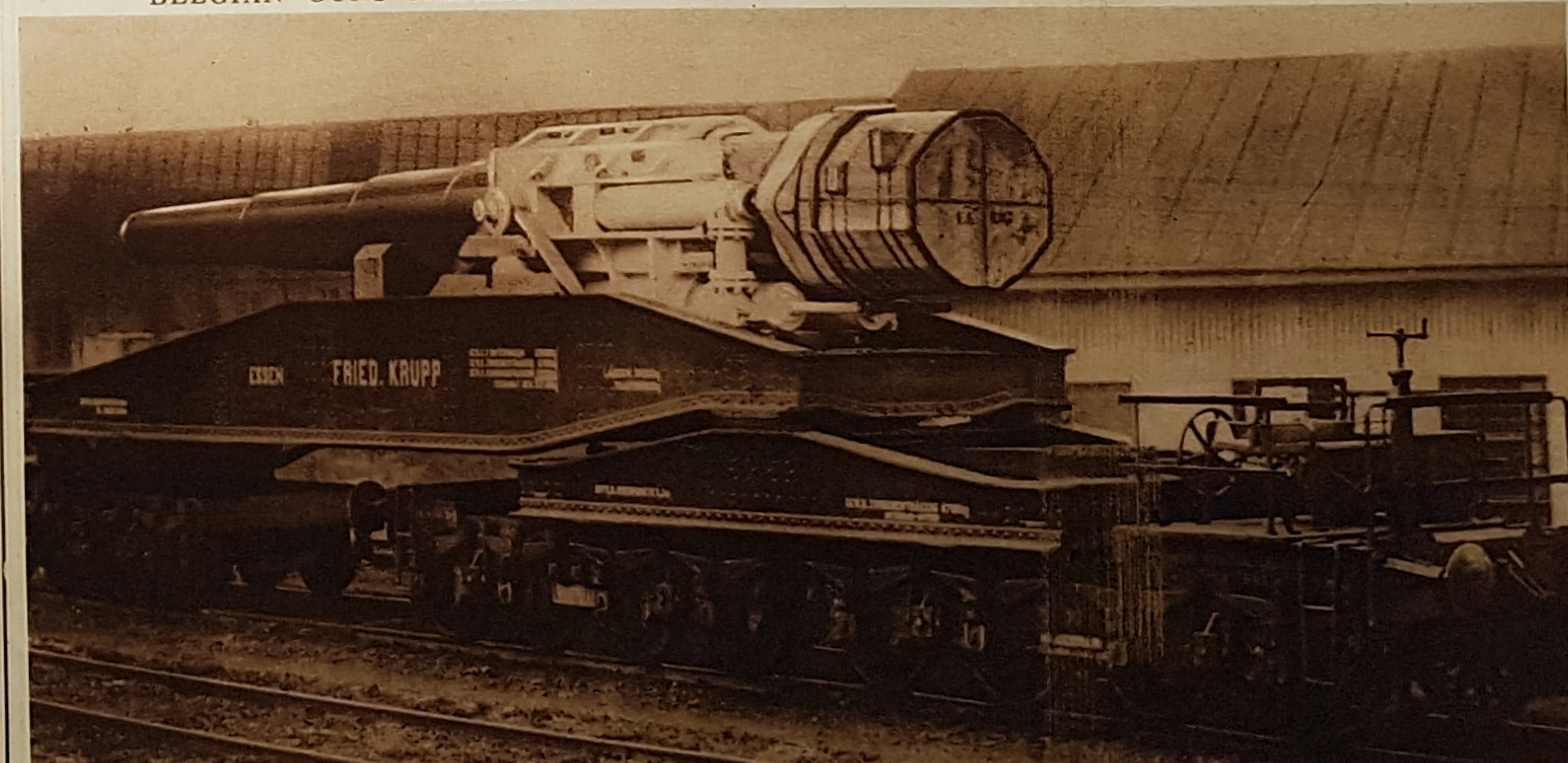
(Photos (C) by American Press Assn.)



GETTING A GERMAN FIELD PIECE INTO POSITION ON THE CREST OF A HILL



BELGIAN GUNS MASKED WITH SMALL TREES TO DECEIVE THE ENEMY'S AIRMEN



T-3

AN IMMENSE KRUPP GUN LEAVING THE WORKS AT ESSEN ON ONE OF THE GREAT TRUCKS SPECIALLY BUILT TO TRANSPORT THESE HEAVY WEAPONS.



BELGIAN CAVALRY LEAVING GHENT AN HOUR BEFORE THE GERMANS ARRIVED.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



THE BELGIANS FORCED TO MOVE THEIR WOUNDED HURRIEDLY FROM OSTEND.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



GENERAL SERVIER OF FRANCE INSPECTS INDIAN TROOPS UPON THEIR ARRIVAL IN THE FIELD.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



Colonel Seeley, Former British Secretary for War, is Now in Active Service at the Front.



Hoisting the German Flag on the Belgian-Dutch Frontier. English Journalist (in Centre) Was Unknown to Germans.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



AN UNCEASING STREAM OF SUPPLIES PASSES DAILY ALONG THIS ROAD TO THE GREATEST BATTLE LINE OF HISTORY.

(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



M. Ronnelond, a French Playwright, in the Ruins of the Village of Epine.

(Photo (C) by George Grantham Bain.)



An Outpost of Indian Lancers on Scout Duty on a Road Near Cercotte.

(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



Maria Joostens, the Heroine of Louvain, Who Refused to Leave Her Telephone Switchboard During the Bombardment.



Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, Who is Now Said to Control Turkey's New Destinies.

(Photos (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



Ruined Church at Villien aux Venn Reported to Have Been Used by the German Crown Prince as Headquarters.



A Samson of the French Army Lifts a Gun and Three of His Colleagues.



BRITISH FORCES TO QUELL THE BOER UPRISING CROSSING A PONTOON BRIDGE IN SOUTH AFRICA.
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



DUTCH SOLDIERS WELCOMING BELGIAN REFUGEES ON THE FRONTIER.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



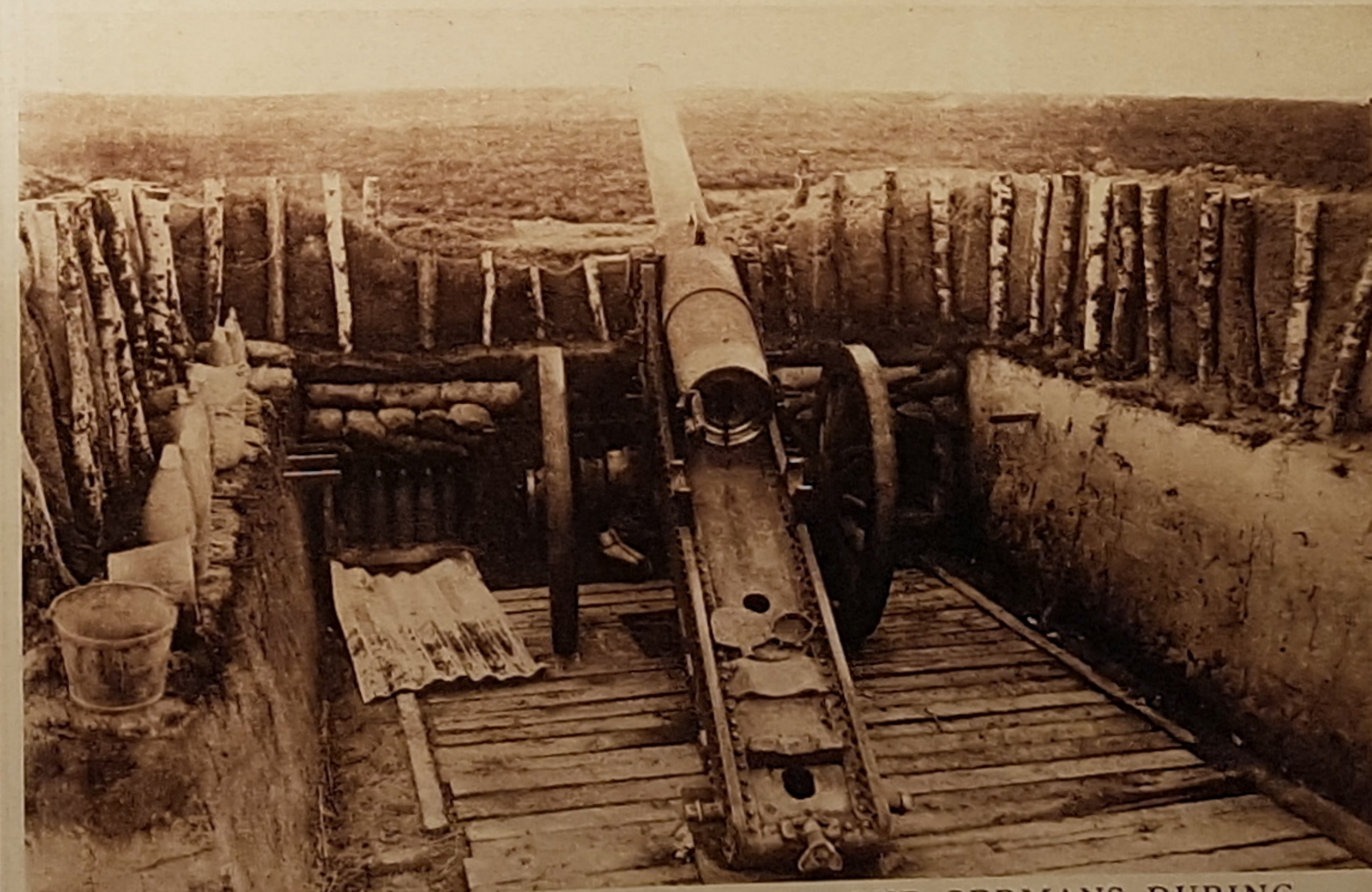
PRESIDENT POINCARE VISITS THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF IN THE FIELD.
General Castlenau Stands at the President's Left.



FUNERAL OF WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN PARIS HOSPITALS.
(Photo (C) by George Grantham Bain.)



CROWD WATCHING GERMAN AEROPLANE DROPPING BOMBS ON PARIS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11TH.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



ENGLISH "LONG TOM" CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS DURING THE SIEGE OF ANTWERP.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)

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BELGIANS INTRENCHED ON THEIR SIDE OF THE NETHE IN AN ATTEMPT TO PREVENT THE GERMANS CROSSING THE RIVER.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)